ALLIES CHECK RUSH OF KAISER'S ARMIES ALL ALONG THE LINE

Reckless Infantry Charges to Win "Birthday Present" Repulsed on Aisne. Meuse Bridges Destroyed.

That the German army, attempting to cut its way through the Ailles lines, has suffered a severe check is the declaration made in an official statement issued by the French War Office this afternoon,

In the Perthes region, east of Rhelms, and about the beights of Craonne the Germans made reckless infantry charges. Their efforts to win French trenches as a "birthday present" to the Kalser were repulsed with severe losses. In the Argonne another German infantry attack was huried back after a bloody clash of

was hursed back after a bloody clash of bayonets.

German forces on the west bank of the Meuse at St. Mihlel have again been cut off from direct communication with the main body of Germans on the east bank. French artillery men having again destroyed the pontoons thrown across the river at this point by the Germans. Scarcely had the enemy succeeded in replacing the bridges destroyed by French shells a few days ago when the born-

placing the bridges destroyed by French shells a few days ago when the bombardment was resumed.

French infantrymen centinued yesterday their attack on the German positions on the east bank of the Meuse, opposite St. Mihiel, with the object of cutting off and surrounding the Germans on

the west bank.

Violent cannonading in the region of Nieuport and Ypres and from Lens southward to Soissons was reported today. A German aviator, signaling the position of the allied guns to German artillerymen near Nieuport was brought down by Belgian rifls fire and captured. The War Office this afternoon issued a The War Office this afternoon issued a flat contradiction of German claims of discesses west of La Bassee. Reports of a brilliant English victory in that region have been confirmed, the War Office announced. More than 400 German dead were picked up along the Bethune road.

CZAR REPELS NEW **GERMAN OFFENSE** IN EAST PRUSSIA

Foe Driven Several Miles West in Fierce Fight—Attacks West of Warsaw Checked.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 27. German forces in East Prussia took the offensive on Sunday and gained some alight advantage in the region of Gumbinnen, but the Russians made a number

of counter attacks on Tuesday and regained virtually all the lost ground. Fighting was severe yesterday about Pillikillen, northeast of Gumbinnen. The Germans were driven several miles west

of that town, according to today's official statement. Hard fighting is still in progress at the several points within East Prinsia where the Caar has a pied-afrussia where the Can has a pied-a-faces were streaked with powder. These tre.
According to the statement, the Austro-done, David." German forces in Galicia have resumed their attacks upon the Russians there en-ergetically, but with slight success. On the front through Jaslowa, Uzsok, Low-erscko and Maldonk an energetic Aus-trian offensive has been repulsed. The

Russians captured 300 men and three offi-cars in one engagement. On the right bank of the Lower Vistula. in northern Poland, only skirmishes and artillery duels are taking place. West of Warsaw, on the left bank of

the Vistula, the Germans are again showing great activity. The War Office states that the Germans made sharp attacks in the region of Borjimow and Gumin on the night of January 24 and on the following day, but were repulsed with heavy losses. Southeast of Skiermiswics, at Grabskierudy and Rouda, two German batteries were silenced by the Russian artillery.

FRENCH LOSE IN MOROCCO

BERLIN, Jan. 17 .- The Overseas News Agency yesterday issued the following: "Constantinople reports that the leader of the Moroccan rebels, Abdul Malik, has taken Fez and that the French have lost \$500 men in killed or prisoners, to-gether with nine guns and several machine guns."

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

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PORT OF NEW YORK

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Steamships to Arrive Due Today Due Tomorrow Steamships to Leave

MAYOR OF SENLIS SHOT FOR SHOUTING "TRAITOR"

German Officer Resented Insult, French Report Says.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The circumstances irrounding the execution of M. Odent, Mayor of Sanits, whose shooting by the Germans was described in the official trouty report, is explained in a suppleentary official statement made public. M. Odeni, according to the statement,

abitually kept his hands in his pockets and often whistled mechanically when preoccupied. The first German officer who went to the City Hall making requisitions formerly lived at Benlis, and was known personally to the Mayor. He ordered the Mayor to take his hands from his pockets and to "show more respect to a German officer," at which M. Odent replied: "In my eyes you are not an officer, but a traitor."

The officer in revenge ordered the shoot-

SUBMARINE ATTACK DAMAGED BEATTY'S SHIPS, IS REPORT

Torpedoes Fired by German Undersea Craft in Battle Cause of Injuries to Lion and Meteor.

LONDON, Jan. 27. Official admission by the Admiralty that he British battle cruiser Lion, the flagship of Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, had been badly damaged in the North Sea battle with the Germans on Sunday, as well as the torpodoboat destroyer Meteor, was followed today by reports that the battle cruiser had been struck by torpedoes fired from a German submarine. Beltef was also expressed that the Meteor, which had to be towed into port, was disabled by a torpedo launched from a submarine, which was co-operating with the underwater craft which attacked the

It is known that Vice Admiral Beatty It is known that Vice Admiral Beatty transferred his flag to the Princess Royal after the Lion had been holed beneath the water line and some of her forward compartments had been flooded. When the Lion reached port in tow of the cruiser Indomirable, she was in a sinking condition. Other ships of Vice Admiral Beatty's squadron had narrow escapes from the description of the Committee of the Commi m mines dropped by the German menof-war.
The work of repairing the Lion and

The work of repairing the Lion and Meteor will be commenced at once.

The Lion bore the brunt of the fighting on the British side, 17 members of her crew being wounded. The heaviest loss of life on the British side occurred on the battle cruiser Tiger, nine men and three officers being killed in this ship. The British lost 14 men in killed and 29 wounded.

High praise is given to the bravery of the crew of the German battle cruiser Bluecher, which was sunk. From the first Bluecher, which was sunk. From the first It was seen that the Bluecher, because of the superior speed of the English ships, was doomed. However, her crew continued to man the gung to the last, and the ship went down with colors flying. Damage inflicted to the Lion is believed to have given rise to the German report that one of the British warships had been sunk.

e transfer of Vice Admiral Beatty to Princess Royal toward the close the engagement was accompanied by an interesting incident. When the British commander climbed upon the deck he found the rail lined with grimy, half-naked stokers and bluejackets, whose

CZAR NEARS KOENIGSBERG IN EAST PRUSSIAN DASH

Russians Only 55 Miles From Provincial Capital.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 27. Development of a new Russian offen-sive, aimed at Koenigsberg, capital of East Prussia, on the Gulf of Danzis, was announced in an official statement today. along a line extending from Malwishken to Lasdehnen and were successful in pushing back the Germans. The Russian outposts now are within 55 miles of Koenigsberg, nearly half the distance between that great fortress and the Russian frontier. dan frontier. The advance upon Koenigsberg is being

The advance upon Roenigsherg is being made along the route of the Northern Railway instead of by the more direct route that lies through Insterburg. The Germans are offering stubborn resistance and are being reinforced.

BOERS, IN GERMAN TOGS. DEFEATED BY THE BRITISH

Colonel Maritz Beaten Back in South African Charge.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The South African rehets under Colonel Maritz, who were everwhelmingly defeated in a second at-ack on Upington yesterday, were dressed in German uniforms, says a dispatch from

force under Colonel Maritz, the Ins force linder Colonel Maritz, the last of the rebels in the Union of South Africa, made their escape into German territory after their defeat on October 27, and the attack on Upington, just across the border into Bechuanaland, on Monday, was their first aggressive moyement since that time.

AUSTRIANS TAKE HEIGHTS IN CARPATHIAN BATTLE

Csar Loses Heavily in Two Days' Conflict Along Three Rivers.

VIENNA, Jan 27. Another victory over the Russians was officially announced here today by the Anstrian General Staff. In the valleys of the Ung. Latoreza and Nagy-Ag the Russians have been forced

e evacuate important heights after Czar's troops lost heavily.

The conflict along the three rivers has been very violent for two days.

DRIVE ON THORN FORTRESS STRENGTHENED BY CZAR

Grand Duke Nicholas Reinforced on

Right Bank of Vistula. PETROGRAD, Jan. 37.—Reinforcements are being sent to the arms of Grand Duke Micholas, moving along the right bank of the Vistula to invade Prassia near the fortress of Thorn. Only cutpost engagements are occurring in this region, the skirmishing taking place around Kikolu. The Austrians have increased their activity along the line of the Carpainian Mountains inading southeast from the Dukte Pass, particularly at Jaliaka and Fascie, but have been repulsed. HE'S FIFTY-SIX YEARS OLD TODAY



Reports from the war front assert that the Kaiser's forces intend to renew a general offensive in honor of their liege lord's anniversary. The celebration in Germany and in the captured cities of Belgium will be confined to religious services.

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS FRENCH

In the sector of Nicuport and of Ypres artiflery combats occurred ye-terday. A German flying machine was destroyed within the lines of the

Beigian army.

Stories told by prisoners establish the fact that it was not a batallion, but a brigade, that attacked our trenches to the east of Ypres on January 25. The enemy lost in that affair the effective force of a batallion and a bat.

a haif.

It is confirmed that near La Bassee, Givenehy and Cuinchy the Germans yesterday suffered a great check. On the road from La Bassee to Bethune the road from La Bassee to Bethune alone there were found the bodies of six officers and of 400 men. The total losses of the Germans, therefore, certainly represent an effective force of two batalions at least.

From Lens to Seissons there were artillery combats. In the region of Craonne we are maintaining our positions in the trenches re-taken by us in the course of counter-attacks on

in the course of counter-attacks on January 25.

In the region of Perthes, Hill No. 200, four violant attacks by the enemy 290, four violent attacks by the enemy were repulsed. In the Argonne, in the region of St. Hubert, a German attack was rolled back with the bayonet. At St. Mihiel we destroyed the new pontoon bridges of the enemy on the Meuse. The day was calm in Lorralne and in the Vesges.

GERMAN

In the Western theatre of war only artillery duels occurred at Nieuport and Ypres yesterday. The enemy unsuccessfully attempted to recapture the positions at Cuinchy, couthwest of which we took on M His attack broke down our artillery

In the battles on the heights of Cra-In the battles on the heights of Cra-onne, which we reported vesterday, we were entirely successful. The French were driven out of their positions on the heights west of Hacrouteferme and east of Hurthelse, and were forced back on the southern slope of the ele-vated country. The Saxon troops stormed and took several points of support, extending ever 1400 metres (1809 yards). Eight hundred and 65 wounded Frenchmen and eight ma-chine guns were captured, together chine guns were captured, together with a depot for sappers and miners and much other war material. (The capture of these trenches was admilted yesterday by the Paris War

We captured a French point of sup-port southeast of St. Mihiel. The French counter attacks were unsuccessful

In the Vosges deep snow is retarding

In the Elastern theatre of war a Russian attack northeast of Gumbinnen made no progress. The enemy's losses were heavy at certain places. There is no change in Poland.

RUSSIAN

The Russians in East Prussia resumed the offensive yesterday in the region of Pilikalien and repulsed the enemy to the line of Mallwischken and Lasdehen (west and north of Pilikalien) Pillkallen).

Pilikalien).

The enemy's activity on the Galician front through Jaslows. Uzsok, Lowerecks and Maidank has increased, says the statement. His energetic offensive has been repelled, however, in a battle in which we captured three officers and about 300 men.

AUSTRIAN

In the valleys of the Rivers Ung. Latoreza and Nagy-Ag the enemy has been forced to evacuate important heights after launching counter at-tacks, in which he lost heavily.

ZEPPELIN SMASHED BY RUSSIAN SHELLS AFTER LIBAU RAID

Big Dirigible Falls Into Sea and Is Destroyed-Crew of Seven Captured by

PETROGRAD, Jan. 27. The destruction of a German Zeppelin which bombarded Libau on Monday and the capture of the dirigible's crew of seven men, were officially announced by

Czar's Ships.

the Russian War Office today in the following statement: "A German Zeppelin dropped nine bombs on Libau on Monday without doing any damage. The Zeppelin returned to the frontier, where she was shelled, falling into the sea near Wiergen. The

nirship sank, but her crew of seven men were made prisoners of war." According to details given out at the War Office, the Germans on the Zeppelin-put up a fight against capture, after their balloon had fallen. The following ac-count of the Zeppelin raid and its ignonintous finish is compiled from the ofdeint details:

ficial details:

The Zeppelin, which was numbered 19, appeared at Libau about 19 o'clock Monday morning. After dropping several bombs the airship turned toward the south, with the evident intention of trying to get away. The ship was struck by a shell from a Russian gun and fell into the water about a mile off shore. A number of Russian vessels set out from the shore, firing as they went. These on board the Zeppelin replied with rifes. board the Zeppelin replied with rifles, but the fire was of short duration. The crew of the Zeppelin, consisting of the commander, three other officers and the sailors, surrendered. An attempt was made to tow the Zeppelin inshore, but it was impossible, and accordingly the alrahib was sunk.

MRS. GERARD AIDS GERMANS

U. S. Envoy's Wife Distributes Clothes to Needy,

BERLIN, Jan. 27.-Among the items given out yesterday by the official press bureau were the following:

Mrs. James W. Gerard, wife of the American Ambassador, has inspected a collection of toys and other gifts sent from the United States for German chil-

"Mrs. Gerard has further put at the disposal of Berlin ladies a large amount of woolen clothing, also received from the United States for distribution in Ger many.

KAISER'S GRANDSON ILL

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 37.—A dispatch re-elved here from Berlin says that the excelltary Prince of Brunswick, infant on of the Duke of Brunswick, whose son of the Duke of Brunswick, whose wife is the daughter of Emperor William, in seriously iii. The child has been sur-fering from inflammation of the ear, and an operation was performed recently.

A Blizzard-Bound House Warm and Comfortable YOUR house, if you lay in a supply of Famous Reading Anthracite NOW This coal gives intense heat without smoke. A ton in your coal bin is sure prevention against the coldest blasts of Winter. Sold by all dealers. Slow burning-high grade-most heat for the money. MINED BY The Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co.

GERMAN CRUISER GAZELLE TORPEDOED IN BALTIC SEA

Berlin Admits Attack, But Says Damage Was Slight,

Official announcement was made today that the German cruiser Gazelle was torpedoed on January 25 near the Island of Rusen in the Baltic Sea. While the statement issued by the Admiralty does not say so, it is believed here that the Gazelle was attacked by a Russian submarine or torpedo boat. The statement follows:

follows:
"According to reliable information, the small cruiser Gazelle was torpedeed January 25 near Rugen. It suffered slike damage and has arrived at an eastern sea harbor. There was no loss of life."
The Gazelle is a ship of 2545 tons and carries a crew of 254 men.

A Copenhagen dispatch yesterday stated that the Gazelle was towed to Sassnitz, Germany, after being torpedoed.

BELGIAN FINANCES SOUND

Berlin Allegations of Hopeless Insolvency Officially Denied.

HAVRE, Jan. 27.—The Belgian Government has issued a formal contradiction of the allegations of the Wolff Agency, the official news bureau of the German Government, that the Belgian finances are in

hopeless condition.
The contradiction declares that from the beginning of the war all obligations have been met, and the paper of the Belgian bank has been kept at the same uniform value throughout.

ITALY DEMANDS REMOVAL OF AUSTRIAN SEA MINES

Explosives Found Outside Zone of

ROME, Jan. 27 .- As the result of an inventigation of the sinking of the Italian steamship Varese off Pola by a submarine mine the Italian Foreign Office has learned that the mine was outside of territorial waters and the course followed by steamships going to Venice. Be sides this the Austrian torpedoboats near at hand did not attempt to rescue the crew of the Varese,

Italy now demands the immediate removal of beds of mines off Pola and threatens to send ships to sweep up the mines if the removal is delayed.

PRINCE JOACHIM HAS RELAPSE BERLIN, Jan. 27. - Prince Joachim, youngest son of Emperor William, has been unable to start his convalescent leave, as recently planned, as he has been affected with a high fever for

GERMAN EMPEROR PARDONS MANY AS GIFT ON BIRTHDAY

Kaiser Wilhelm Is 56 Years Old Today, the "Most Talked of Ruler in Europe."

BERLIN, Jan. 27 .- In commemoration of his 56th birthday, Emperor William today granted general amnesty to hundreds of offenders against military and disciplinary rules since the outbreak of the war.

Emperor William II has the distinction today, as he celebrates his birthday, of being the central figure in the war. This man of whom every one is talking

was born on January 27, 1859. His father was Frederick III; his mother, the Princess Victoria of Great Britain. When his father died on June 15, 1888, after a short reign, the present Emperor succeeded to the throne He married Princess Victoria of Schleswig Holstein, who is three months older than he, on Exhrury 27, 1881. They have swen child. February 27, 1881. They have seven chil-dren, six princes and one princess. William II is a many-sided man. With

a capacity for hard work and long hours combined with a mind quick to grasp es-sentials he would have succeeded in al-most any business or profession. As an emperor it is for the future historian to say whether he is a success or a failure. Until the war broke out, at least, he was thoroughly in love with his work and arose at 5 o'clock in the morning in order to do as much as pos-sible. "We Hohenzollerns know nothing about dressing gowns," is a saying of He is a prodigious render and on his

table may be found American, British and French magazines and newspapers as well as German. His favorite books are those dealing with history and economics. For recreation he reads Latin and Greek poetry, Horace and Homer being his favorites.

being his favorites.

It is in the role of the military man that William II will be remembered longest, and his birthday today sees him engaged in a struggle which is the climax of that training which began with his boyhood days when he was given a miniature frigate, the Savai Luke with his boyhood days when he was given a miniature frigate, the Royal Luise, with which he might play. Since that time he has reviewed troops, supervised maneuvres, studied tactics and encouraged military and naval efficiency on the ground that the best preparation for peace is to prepare for war. His many portraits show him almost invariably in uniform

RUSSIA WILL STICK TO ALLIES TO FINISH.

No Peace Until Enemy Is Crushed, Foreign Minister Tells Duma Committee. Finances Good.

SAZANOFF PROMISES

PETROGRAD, Jan. 27.- The Governnent stands for the scrapulous fulniment of the Emperor's manifesto, issued the day war was declared, that so long as a single soldier of the enemy remains on Russian soil no peace will be concluded.

In these words Serguis Sasanoff, Rus-sian Foreign Minister, at a meeting of the In these words Serguis Sazanoff, Russian Foreign Minister, at a meeting of the Ways and Means Committee of the Duma yesterday, answered inquiries propounded by leading members of the Duma. These inquiries were suggested by the determination said to have been reached by the German Reichstag that all territory 'reddened by German blood' and now occupied by German should be retained. The committee intering was preparatery to the opening seasions of the Council of the State on January 30 and of the Duma on February 9.

"As to the evacuation of the enemy's territory, we are bound by agreement with our Ailles," M. Sazanoff continued. "The words of the manifesto must not be limited to Russian territory."

No explanation was made of the Foreign Minister's reference to "the enemy's territory," but it is regarded as a reference to Galicia which, although Russian territory, is characterized here as being inhabited by "Little Russians."

M. Sazanoff said that Great British was bearing conscientiously the tremendous burden of its share of the war.

The Assistant Minister of War said that Russian manufacturers were meeting satisfactorily all the demands upon them by the Government, and that the army commissariat was being maintained efficiently.

Plerre Kharltonov, Secretary of State

clently.

Plerre Kharitonov, Secretary of State and at present Acting Premier, said that the financial condition of the country was good. It was intimated that an agreement with Sweden would soon be reached providing for the completion of railway connections between the two countries.

BRITISH SMASH GERMAN GUN Heavy Artillery Wrecks Huge Piece

Near Bethune.

Near Bethune.

ST. OMER, France, Jan. 27.—The heavy artillery of the British has destroyed an enormous gun which the Germans were placing on a hill about a mile behind their first line of trenches and about two miles from Festubert, with the object of silencing the English how-lizers and hombarding Bethune.

The position of the big gun was marked by a British aviator, and the fourth shell from the British guns demolished it. The British gunners then directed their fire on a group of German artillerymen en-

on a group of German artillerymen en-gaged in placing a similar gun a mile further behind, scattering them with a few well-timed shells. They also smashed three pumps brought up by the Germana to empty water out of their trenches.

AUSTRIAN AIRMEN AID IN ASSAULT ON KIELCE

Bombard City as Adjunct to Military Attack. BERLIN, Jan. M.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.

Thirty persons were killed and 50 hajured in a bombardment of Kieles by Austro-Hungarian flying machines.

The air fleet acted in conjunction with the military assault on the South Polandcity, which according to Cracow dispatches has again been occupied by the Austro-German forces.

Recapture of this most important railroad centre northeast of Cracow marks the initiation of a new offensive by the German and Austrian columns engaged in the invasion of southern Poland.

the invasion of southern Poland

~ The ~ CHICAGO FRANCISCO DENVER PITTSBURGH OMAHA PHILADELPHIA

in a fifteenth of a second! A few hours since, the voice of man, for the first time in history, leaped in a single bound from the Atlantic to the Pacific! Thus have the dreams of the early telephone pioneers come true!

What a short time it seems since Alexander Graham Bell heard the voice of his assistant, Watson, come feebly over two miles of wire from Cambridge to Boston. Within the week, Dr. Bell's voice has answered that same Watson's voice over 3400 miles of line from one coast to the other.

Down swept that voice over the copper wires from New York through the outskirts of Philadelphia, up and down over the Alleghenies into Pittsburgh and on past the windy city of Chicago, across the plains through Omaha and up over the snow-capped peaks to Denver. Then on, swifter than light to Salt Lake City and out across the foothills of the Rockies to the Golden Gate City of the Pacific!

That voice of forty years ago was anxious and hesitant. This

TEW YORK to San Francisco time it had in it the ring of triumph. For a triumph it is, a triumph of science; none greater has the past generation witnessed.

Within a short time, when the final tests and adjustments have been made, the gateways of this mighty wire span will be thrown open to the public. This achieve-ment has involved the work of a corps of 550 engineers and scientists; improvements, great and small in every piece of telephone plant and apparatus; a vast expenditure of money; all contributing to convey the tiny voice impulses one seventh of the distance 'round the globe.

But it is a triumph in a greater sense. Back of and beneath it all is the spirit of SERVICE, the observance of public need and the untiring, unswerving energy which has its focus on the achievement of the required end despite all seeming impossibilities.

That's the spirit of the Bell System organization, which justifies the generous measure of confidence and reliance that has been placed upon it by the American people.



The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania